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Pope Meets Jews, Backs Palestinian Right to Homeland

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MIAMI — Pope John Paul II, meeting Friday with American Jewish leaders, affirmed the Jews' right to a homeland but said the same principle "also applies to the Palestinian people."

John Paul, on the second day of a 10-day visit to the United States, also defended his papal predecessors against accusations that they were silent about the Holocaust and proclaimed that such horrors must happen "never again."

The pope said Jews have a right to a homeland "as does any civilization." But that right, he said, "also applies to the Palestinian people, so many of whom remain homeless and refugees."

Chad, Libya
Agree on
Cease-Fire

By Edward Cody
Washington Post Service

PARIS — Chad and Libya announced Friday that they had accepted a cease-fire arranged by the Organization of African Unity to end their long desert war.

The cease-fire follows several humiliating defeats for Colonel Muammar Gadhafi, the Libyan leader. It calls for OAU mediation in the conflict for possession of the contested border region, known as the Aozou Strip, being fought over by Colonel Gadhafi and President Miseine Habré of Chad.

Although the truce was only the latest attempt at peacekeeping for a region that has known years of sporadic war, it focused attention at least for the time being on negotiations instead of fighting.

But the Chadian Embassy in Paris said Libya broke the cease-fire soon after it came into effect and resumed air raids on two north Chad towns, Renter reported.

An embassy spokesman said Libya planes bombed the towns of Oumhama and Wadi al-Shaykh soon on Friday. The cease-fire went into effect at 1000 GMT — 11 A.M. in N'Djamena and noon in Tripoli.

"The raids were a violation of the cease-fire by Libya," the spokesman said.

The accord is likely to affect the regional aims of France and the United States, both of which have backed Mr. Habré with arms and financing in his battle to rid Chad of Libyan troops.

The agreement, worked out by See CHAD, Page 2

He did not address the issue of Vatican recognition of Israel.

In response, the Jewish leaders noted that differences remained between themselves and the Vatican.

Later, the pope urged 230,000 followers at an outdoor Mass that was cut short by a rainstorm to defend Christian values against "crime, violence and terrorism."

At Tamiami Park, a cheering crowd waved Cuban flags and religious banners despite lightning and heavy rain as the pope celebrated the first of a series of outdoor Masses scheduled for his U.S. tour.

The meeting with the American Jewish leaders nearly had been canceled after John Paul's meeting in June with President Kurt Waldheim of Austria.

Mr. Waldheim has been accused of complicity in Nazi war crimes against Jews and partisans in the Balkans. He has denied the allegations.

Most Jewish groups decided to go through with the meeting, but Orthodox Jews forbade their leader, Rabbi Gilbert Kiperman, to attend. Rabbi Kiperman had been scheduled to make the official Jewish statement to John Paul.

"After the tragic extermination of the Shoah," the pope said, "the Jewish people have begun a new period in their history. They have a right to a homeland." Shoah is the Hebrew word for holocaust.

He repeated a 1984 statement calling for "the desired security and the due tranquillity that is the prerogative of every nation," a reference to the Israeli foreign policy goal of establishing secure borders.

He also invoked the Palestinian cause.

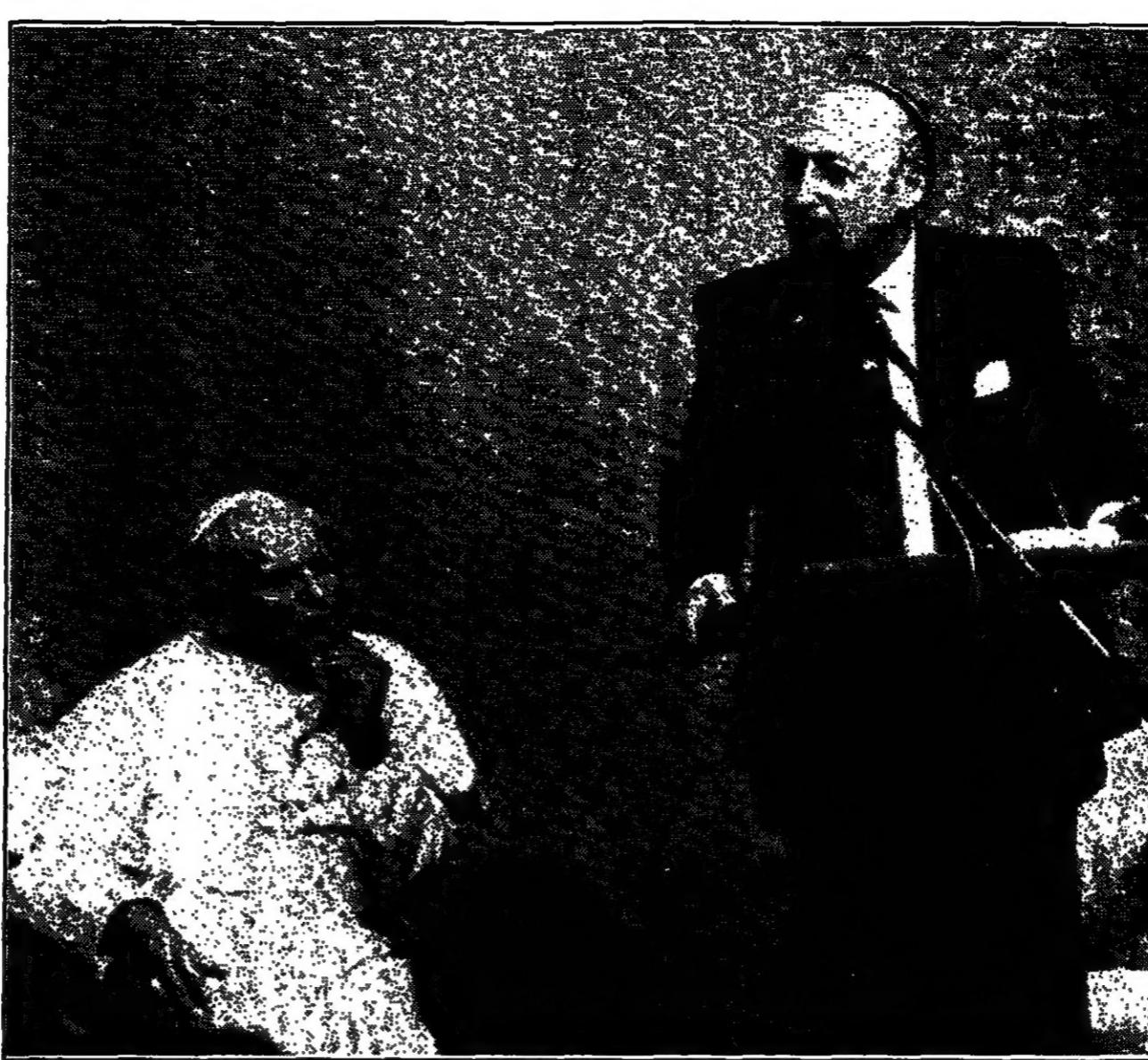
"What has been said about the right to a homeland also applies to the Palestinian people, so many of whom remain homeless and refugees," he said. "While all concerned must honestly reflect on the past — Muslims as well as Jews and Christians — it is time to forge those solutions which will lead to a just, complete and lasting peace in that area."

Rabbi Mordechai Waxman, former head of the Synagogue Council of America, emphasized in his remarks that the differences remained.

"However," the rabbi said, "this opportunity for us to express the pain and anger of the Jewish community in face-to-face meetings and for you and leaders of your church to listen with respect and openness, represents an important confirmation of the progress our communities have made in recent decades."

He called upon the Roman Catholic Church to expand its efforts against anti-Semitism. It should always be noted, Rabbi Waxman said.

See POPE, Page 2



Pope John Paul II and Rabbi Mordechai Waxman, one of the U.S. Jewish leaders who met with the pope Friday in Miami. (UPI Photo/Murphy)

Soviet Tried to Rein In Libya on Mine Deal

By Elaine Sciolino
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The United States and the Soviet Union sent separate messages of concern to Libya several days ago in an effort to stop Tripoli from sending Soviet-made mines to Iran, U.S. officials said.

The Soviet message to Libya was regarded as highly unusual because Libya is one of the largest Soviet arms clients and 5,000 to 6,000 Soviet-made mines to Iran, U.S. officials said.

Later, U.S. intelligence officials reported having seen cargo planes of Iraq and Libya arriving in Tripoli and Fez, and concluded that the deal had probably already gone through. But they said they were not certain of the contents of the planes.

A senior source in the British Defense Ministry said Friday that sophisticated U.S. spy planes based in Britain were used in the effort to detect the reported exchange of chemical weapons and mines, the International Herald Tribune reported from London, Page 2.

ABC News reported the plan for the exchange of mines for chemical weapons on Wednesday.

had made this known to Tripoli, officials said.

The United States tried to stop the exchange by sending a warning to Libya on Aug. 30 and asking the Soviet Union and Turkey to forbid Libyan or Iranian flights over their territory in order to stop any deliveries, according to U.S. officials.

The United States sent the protest through a number of intermediaries, including Belgium, which represents U.S. interests in Libya. It warned Libya that should a U.S. vessel hit a mine sent by the Libyans, there would be "serious" consequences, the officials added.

The United States informed Iraq of the planned exchange in the hope that it might help cool relations between Iraq and Libya.

Iraq and Libya re-established diplomatic relations Thursday after a two-year rupture, according to Ali Treiki, Libya's chief representative at the United Nations.

The Libyans are believed to have delivered bottom-dwelling acoustic mines, which are more advanced and harder to detect than any of the mines already believed to have been planted in the Gulf by Iran. These mines, which are placed on the sea bottom, rise to the surface when they sense the magnetic or

acoustic signature of a passing ship and can be detonated in a number of ways.

Administration officials expressed concern that if Iran decided to deploy such mines, the threat to shipping in the Gulf would be significantly increased.

"There aren't enough mines to close the Strait of Hormuz, but if they were deployed, all the players would have to change their mine-sweeping strategies," one said.

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U.S. Trade Gap Hits a Record \$16.47 Billion

By Anne Swardson
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. merchandise trade deficit widened to a record \$16.47 billion in July, the Commerce Department reported Friday, increasing the chances that the deficit for all of 1987 will be the highest ever.

The figure was slightly higher

U.S. wholesale prices were stable in August for the first time in nine months. Page 9.

than the \$16 billion forecast by many analysts but below the \$20 billion some financial market traders were expecting.

The dollar and prices of U.S. government bonds initially plunged on the news before recovering to post gains. At one point the dollar dropped 1.5 pennings against the Deutsche mark before closing higher in New York at 1.8075 DM.

The 30-year U.S. government bond fell a full percentage point before rebounding as the dollar climbed off its lows. The recoveries in these markets added further strength to U.S. stock prices.

"This all falls under the heading of 'anticipation,'" said Larry Wachiel, market strategist for Prudential-Bache Securities. "Everybody's been anticipating a bad trade figure for weeks. When we finally got to the scene of the crime everybody yawned."

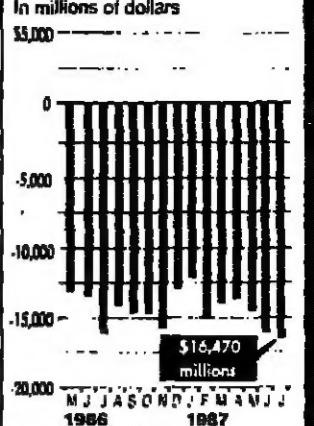
Analysts said the impact of the big July trade gap was blunted by the news on Thursday that Japan's trade surplus for August had shrunk dramatically to \$5.15 billion from \$7.48 billion. They said investors took the Japanese figure as a better indicator of the trend in world trade.

U.S. exports, which had been rising through most of 1987, did a turnaround in July and dropped by 5 percent, to \$21 billion. Manufactured goods accounted for much of this decline, falling to \$13.8 billion from \$14.5 billion in June.

Imports, meanwhile, rose 2 percent to \$37.5 billion in July, largely because of higher petroleum imports, which grew to \$4.4 billion from \$3.7 billion.

U.S. Trade Deficit

In millions of dollars



The July figure marked the fourth consecutive month of deterioration in the trade figures. For the first seven months of 1987, the trading deficit has been accumulating at an annual rate of \$168.7 billion — greater than the record \$156.2 deficit for all of 1986.

The previous record for the monthly trade deficit was \$16.1 billion, registered in July of 1986.

"Clearly today's announcement was a disappointment," said the U.S. trade representative, Clayton K. Yeutter. But, he said, it "should not become an excuse for special-interest protectionism."

Other administration officials noted that the deficit historically rises in July and that the dollar's decline is automatically pushing the dollar value of imports higher.

The closely watched deficit with Japan shrank in July, to \$5.1 billion from \$5.4 billion in June.

But the deficit with most of the other major U.S. trading partners worsened. The deficit with Western Europe widened to \$3.9 billion in July from \$2.9 billion in June, while the gap with Canada was at \$645 million, compared with \$531 million.

The surprisingly large trade deficit in June had renewed the dollar's decline, as analysts said the current

See TRADE, Page 13

Chief of KGB Warns West Is Subversive

MOSCOW — The head of the KGB security police, Viktor M. Chebrikov, has accused the West of trying to penetrate Soviet society through its intelligentsia. Pravda reported on Friday.

The Communist Party newspaper quoted Mr. Chebrikov as saying in a speech on Thursday that Western secret services were trying to undermine the achievements of Mikhail S. Gorbachev's reconstruction program.

Mr. Chebrikov is a member of the party's ruling Politburo.

"The special services of imperialism are trying to discover new loopholes to penetrate our society," Mr. Chebrikov said at a rally marking the 110th anniversary of the birth of Felix Dzerzhinsky, founder of the Cheka, the first Soviet secret police force and the ancestor of the KGB.

One of the main targets of Western secret services is the moral and political outlook of the Soviet people, he said.

Mr. Chebrikov said the works of writers, filmmakers, artists, musicians and theater directors had a strong emotional influence on people.

"Our enemies are aware of this and strive to force individual representatives of the artistic intelligentsia into the position of criticism, demagogery and nihilism," he said.

Foreign analysts described the speech as a tough one, considering the atmosphere of *glasnost*.

Mr. Chebrikov issued a strong attack against what he called anti-Communist elements in Soviet society.

One gets the impression that these people have understood the process of the broadening of democracy as a possibility to do anything that comes into their heads without punishment and act against the interests of Soviet society," Mr. Chebrikov said.

Analysts said the speech was in line with warnings by the chief Soviet ideologist, Yegor K. Ligachev, No. 2 in the Kremlin, against allowing glasnost and democratization to get out of hand.

Mr. Chebrikov also referred briefly to the purges carried out under Stalin.

"It is known that at the end of the '30s there were serious deviations from Leninist principles in the activities of the state security organs," he said.

Korean's Trip Sharpens Anti-U.S. Feeling

By Clyde Haberman
New York Times Service

Even within South Korea's ruling camp, some politicians question the wisdom of Roh's planned visit to Washington.

Some U.S. officials are understood to be concerned that a Roh meeting with any senior Reagan administration official might be interpreted by South Koreans as a virtual U.S. endorsement of his candidacy.

■ Opposition Is Critical
Fred Hiatt of *The Washington Post* reported from Seoul:

Kim Young Sam, the president of South Korea's main opposition party, said Friday that many South Koreans would view a meeting between Mr. Reagan and Mr. Roh as "a sign of continuing support for the military government."

Mr. Kim, one of two leaders likely to lead the opposition in the presidential election, said he believed a White House meeting with Mr. Roh would be widely criticized in South Korea.

"The younger generation will feel very antagonistic toward his visit because it would indicate that the American government still supports the dictatorship," he said.

"Older people may feel Roh is using the visit for political propaganda."

In the same seven-year period, the non-Hispanic population has increased 6 percent, to 220 million this year from 208 million in 1980, the report said. The population figures exclude military personnel, prisoners and people who live in nursing homes.

Hispanic Americans said the growth of

The Hispanic population has been swollen by migration, legal and illegal.

The numbers in and of themselves don't mean much if our community is not participating in the fabric of American life, not voting, not being educated properly," said Antonia Hernandez, president of the Mexican American Legal Defense and Education Fund.

"Some people," she said, "will use the numbers to fuel fears of Hispanic Americans, to suggest that the complexion of the country is changing. But in a practical economic sense, the Hispanic people are the future workers of this country, who will have responsibility for supporting an older, aging white population."

The increase in the Hispanic population poses a special challenge to educators, ac-

cording to Michael D. Casserly, a lobbyist with the Council of the Great City Schools, which represents 40 of the largest urban school systems. Many Hispanic students have limited proficiency in English, he noted, and

For Aquino, Arroyo Is Both a Crutch and a Burden

By Seth Mydans
New York Times Service

MANILA — In making Joker Arroyo the target of their criticisms, the enemies of President Corazon C. Aquino — and now many of her friends as well — have set their sights on the person who comes closest to being her alter ego.

Mrs. Aquino said Friday that she would announce cabinet changes over the weekend, after more than two dozen officials, including the entire cabinet, submitted their resignations to her earlier in the week.

It was not clear which ones she would accept.

Critics say Mr. Arroyo's removal as the president's executive secretary, in effect her chief of staff, could clear a logjam of inefficiency from her presidency and buy breathing space in her severest political crisis.

But it would leave her without the man who has served as her closest adviser, her guard and her lightning rod. One cabinet member wondered how long she could last without him.

"After everything that has happened, Cory is still very white," the cabinet member said. "Do you really think all these mistakes are of Joker's making?"

As the president has become increasingly isolated in office, the advisers of her early days have dropped away one by one, but Mr. Arroyo appears to have been at her side for virtually every major decision.

It is possible, another cabinet member said, that he was beside her even as she decided his fate.

Mr. Arroyo, whose first name derives from his father's love of card games, is a human rights lawyer known for integrity, stubbornness and courage, traits shared by Mrs. Aquino.

He was one of the first lawyers to oppose martial law in 1972, and he made his reputation defending the most difficult cases, including those of Communist leaders and Mrs. Aquino's husband, Benigno, who was imprisoned during the presidency of Ferdinand E. Marcos and was assassinated in 1983.

Head of Central Bank And 8 Others Resign

New York Times Service

MANILA — The Central Bank governor and eight other senior Philippine officials resigned Friday.

Government and military sources said they expected President Corazon C. Aquino to accept the resignations of her executive secretary, Joker Arroyo, and the armed forces chief of staff, Fidel V. Ramos. The Central Bank governor, Jose Fernandez, resigned and also quit his position as a member of the government monetary board.

But in the 18 months of her presidency, Mr. Arroyo has been criticized for inefficiency and disorganization in running what many Filipinos contend is an irresponsible presidency.

The restive colonels who attempted a coup last month have been joined in their criticism of Mr. Arroyo by many of his fellow cabinet members, by businessmen, by the press, by the Roman Catholic Church, by Mrs. Aquino's relatives and, according to officials at the presidential palace, by the U.S. government.

Though there has been talk that Mr. Arroyo's removal could help placate the military, some analysts fear that it might whet their interest for political bullying.

Vice President Salvador H. Laurel has encouraged soldiers to shout their demands for the purging of "Communists" in government, for higher pay and for an end to "meddling" by the commander-in-chief in military affairs.

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er cabinet members with liberal views.

Mr. Arroyo's removal would virtually complete the purging of such people from her cabinet, now composed mainly of technocrats, leaving only one former human rights lawyer there.

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Students And Police Battle in South Korea

The Associated Press

SEOUL — Radical students threw firebombs and stones at riot police Friday in Seoul as thousands of students protested across the country. The police fought back with tear gas and stones.

There were no reports on student injuries or arrests. Large riot police detachments with armored cars surrounded several schools in Seoul.

Fighting went on at Yonsei University in Seoul for more than two hours after students attempted to march into the streets in a column with large banners denouncing the government and calling for an uprising.

Earlier in the day, a dispute prevented the National Assembly from convening for a one-day session.

The ruling Democratic Justice Party and the opposition Reunification Democratic Party could not agree on when the new constitution, which will clear the way for direct presidential elections, should go into effect or when assembly elections would be held.

Opposition legislators said they were willing to compromise on when the constitution would go into effect but sought assembly elections two months after a new government takes over in February.

The government wants elections in February, or after the Seoul Olympics in September 1988. The opposition offered to accept elections in February if 300 political prisoners are released, but the Democratic Justice Party rejected the offer.

Thousands of radical students demanding the overthrow of President Chun Doo Hwan rallied at 40 campuses across the nation Friday, according to Yonhap, the Korean news agency.

Radical students have vowed to topple the Chun government despite the president's acceptance of opposition demands for direct elections and other reforms.

Mr. Chun, a former general who took power in 1980 with military backing, is to step down in February at the end of his seven-year term.

WORLD BRIEFS

Pérez de Cuellar Arrives in Tehran

UNITED NATIONS, New York (Combined Dispatches) — The UN secretary-general, Javier Pérez de Cuellar, arrived in Tehran on Friday and said he was seeking "prompt implementation" of the Security Council's mandate for a cease-fire in the war between Iran and Iraq.

The war front fell silent and shipping was calm in Gulf waters, in contrast to land and sea attacks over the past two weeks. According to his spokesman in New York, Mr. Pérez de Cuellar met Friday night with the Iranian foreign minister, Ali Akbar Velayati, and was to meet other Iranian officials Saturday and Sunday before going to Baghdad. Hashemi Rafsanjani, speaker of the Majlis, the Iranian parliament, said Friday that Iran was willing to discuss a cease-fire but only if Iraq is named as the aggressor in the conflict.

French ships began sweeping for mines in waters of the Gulf of Oman off the United Arab Emirates port of Fujairah on Friday, according to naval sources. In Washington, the U.S. Navy said Friday that one of three navy mine-sweeping ships headed for the Gulf collided with another ship in the Pacific Ocean on Thursday, tearing a gash in the side of the ship and forcing it to return to base in Hawaii.

(UPI, WP)

PLO, Shiites End Fighting in Lebanon

BEIRUT (NYT) — The Palestine Liberation Organization and Lebanon's dominant Shiite Moslem militia, Amal, announced Friday that they had agreed to end two years of fighting.

The announcement, issued after a meeting in Sidon, said Amal would lift the siege around Palestinian camps in Beirut and southern Lebanon while PLO fighters pull out of strongholds they captured from the Shiites 10 months ago.

The two sides are to jointly rebuild houses destroyed in and near the camps since the fighting began in the summer of 1985. The police estimate that more than 2,000 Lebanese and Palestinians have been killed and twice that many wounded in the clashes in and around two Palestinian camps in Beirut and three in southern Lebanon.

(UPI, WP)

Liberals Win Solid Majority in Ontario

TORONTO (AP) — For the first time in 50 years, Ontario has a Liberal majority government after an election that could affect Prime Minister Brian Mulroney's bid for a free-trade pact with the United States.

David Peterson, premier of Canada's most populous province, led his minority Liberal government to a landslide victory in the provincial election Thursday. Ontario had been a Conservative stronghold for 42 years until the last election in 1985, when no party won a majority.

It was Mr. Mulroney's idea to seek a comprehensive free-trade pact to prevent the U.S. protectionist surge from harming the world's largest trading partnership. Critics oppose free trade on the ground that it could cost jobs in Canadian heavy, textile, farming and other industries. Mr. Peterson, who begins a five-year term, had made opposition to it a key plank.

The number of transplants among increasing largely because of a drug that reduces the chance of organ rejection. There were 11,125 transplants in 1986, up 10 percent from 1985. And liver transplants last year, or more than 1,000, were up 20 percent from 1985. So far this year, 5,400 transplants have been performed.

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(UPI, WP)

Shultz to Press Soviet on Emigration

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — Secretary of State George P. Shultz has promised to make Jewish emigration an important part of his talks next week with Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze of the Soviet Union, Natan Sharansky, the freed Soviet dissident, said Friday.

"The secretary of state assured us that, in his negotiations with Shevardnadze, the problem of Jewish emigration will be an integral part of all negotiations," he said after a meeting with Mr. Shultz.

Mr. Sharansky, accompanied by his wife, Avital, said Mr. Shultz had also assured them that "progress in relations between the Soviet Union and America can only be in parallel with progress on this issue."

(UPI, WP)

South African Council Bill Introduced

CAPE TOWN (Reuters) — Legislation giving some South Africans blacks their first chance to vote for a national body was presented to Parliament on Friday. The bill would allow millions of urban blacks to elect nine representatives to a proposed National Council, an advisory body.

The black majority can vote for local councils but, unlike the minority races, has no say in Parliament. So far no nationally known black leaders have backed the proposed National Council.

Also on Friday, South African blacks marked the 10th anniversary of the death of Steve Biko, a leader of the black consciousness movement in South Africa. Newspapers favored by blacks carried long tributes to Mr. Biko, whose death while in police custody made him a martyr of the anti-apartheid movement.

(UPI, WP)

Norway Charges 11 in Embassy Siege

OSLO (Reuters) — Eleven Iranian leftists were charged Friday for illegally occupying the Iranian Embassy in Oslo, the Norwegian police said. The attackers, 10 men and a woman, were charged with threatening people against their will.

Meanwhile, the police said that guns seen during the three-hour siege Thursday may not have belonged to the attackers as first reported.

Reporters outside the embassy heard one shot before the attackers surrendered and the police said they had seen men with pistols through the windows of the embassy.

(UPI, WP)

For the Record

Albania and Canada have agreed to establish ties, the official Albanian news agency ATA said on Friday. It said that Albania and Canada "from the will to develop relations between the two countries, agreed to establish diplomatic relations at ambassador level."

The Basque separatist group ETA said Friday that it carried out attacks that killed three Spanish Civil Guards this week. In a communiqué to the San Sebastian newspaper Egia, ETA accused the Spanish government of preparing a crackdown while pretending to negotiate. ETA is the Basque language acronym for Basque Homeland and Liberty.

(UPI, WP)

TRAVEL UPDATE

Spain to Quadruple Speeding Fines

MADRID (Reuters) — Spain said Friday that it was quadrupling speeding fines in a bid to reduce fatal road accidents. More than 3,000 people have died on Spanish roads this year.

Officials said the minimum fine would be raised to 4,000 pesetas (\$30), from the current minimum of 1,000 pesetas. The maximum fine would rise to as much as 29,000 pesetas, depending on the excess speed. The maximum speed on motorways is 120 kph (74 mph), and drivers should not exceed 60 kph (38 mph) in towns.

(UPI, WP)

CHAD: A Cease-Fire Is Accepted

(Continued from Page 1)

President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, the current OAU chairman, seemed to follow the main points of French policy in the dispute.

Prime Minister Jacques Chirac's government in Paris backed Mr. Habré strongly as he moved against Colonel Gadhafi in the spring and recaptured stretches of northern Chad long occupied by Libya. But more recently, France has insisted on international mediation rather than military action to settle Mr. Habré's claim to the 43,000-square-mile (112,000-square-kilometer) border zone.

Mr. Kaunda said Friday in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, that as part of the cease-fire an OAU committee dealing with the Chad-Libya conflict would meet in Lusaka, Zambia, on Sept. 24 or 25. Reuters reported from Addis Ababa.

[Mr. Kaunda said the committee would invite Mr. Habré and Colonel Gadhafi to attend. The committee, which is presided over by President Omar Bongo of Gabon, would try to find a permanent solution to the dispute, he said.]

The OAU cease-fire appeared less in line with U.S. policy for Chad. The Reagan administration has supported Mr. Habré's insistence that the Aozou Strip belongs to Chad. Washington has expressed understanding of the attack by Mr. Habré's forces Sept. 5 on an air base more than 60 miles (100 kilometers) inside Libya.

Although General Fleury's message to Mr. Habré was not disclosed, officials in Paris emphasized that the French mission in Chad remains limited to protection of the southern part of the country and would not serve as a logistics base for attacks into the Aozou Strip or Libya itself.

The shooting down of the Liby-an bomber was the latest in a series of reverses for Colonel Gadhafi, including the destruction of the Matan-as-Sarah air base inside Libya.

(AP, UPI, WP)

AMERICAN TOPICS

Transplant Option

Surgeons next month under a new federal law, developed by Congress, required to inform patients of potential organ donors to donate organs to others for transplanting. The new law is always free to the patient.

The New York Times says sur-

geons and federal officials define people as organ donors if people have permanently lost the function, even though they are not able to work.

Organ mechanics responsible for transplanting organs to patients have permanent injuries in motor vehicles to patients, gunshots to patients and the bursting of a patient's heart.

French ships began sweeping for mines in waters of the Gulf of Oman off the United Arab Emirates port of Fujairah on Friday, according to naval sources. In Washington, the U.S. Navy said Friday that one of three navy mine-sweeping ships headed for the Gulf collided with another ship in the Pacific Ocean on Thursday, tearing a gash in the side of the ship and forcing it to return to base in Hawaii.

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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

A Long Shot in the Gulf

Javier Pérez de Cuellar goes to Iran and Iraq with full support from the United States, the Soviet Union and almost every other country. The mullahs of Tehran and the military leaders in Baghdad would be wise to note that the United Nations secretary-general speaks from strength when he asks them to start putting the UN cease-fire resolution into effect. The side that says no seems likely to face a second Security Council resolution, imposing an arms embargo.

Mr. Pérez de Cuellar deserves every bit of that support. It is also nice to see the great powers and the UN bestir themselves to take sensible initiatives for peace.

The current unity holds a moral for the Reagan administration also: It may well be possible to work with Mikhail Gorbachev in the Gulf, and impossible to settle disputes without him.

Without a serious diplomatic effort, including Moscow, the United States would have to try to sustain an enormous, costly naval buildup in the Gulf indefinitely. Meanwhile, however, Mr. Pérez de Cuellar does not hesitate to acknowledge that the U.S. naval presence bolsters his diplomacy.

The Iranians doubtless feel isolated, even beleaguered. The secretary-general will soon see whether that is sufficient to bring

them to their senses — and to a cease-fire. He is not betting on it, but he is going on the assumption that both sides will accept the cease-fire resolution and that the problems will focus on how it is carried out.

Even here, Mr. Pérez de Cuellar appears well prepared. He has plans for constructing commissions to effect various provisions of the resolution. But he has not made clear how they will reach decisions. He knows it will be hard to recruit the thousands of observers required to police the cease-fire. He knows the difficulties of assigning war guilt or reparations but also knows he has to plow ahead if Tehran is to stay aboard.

His strategy, and it is the right one, is to push ahead on such daunting details. That is the best way to find out whether Tehran and Baghdad mean it, should they accept the cease-fire. If the warring parties are not prepared to tackle the details, the secretary-general rightly intends to report this to the Security Council. Given what is known of views there, that would prompt a resolution mandating an arms embargo.

The UN enterprise is a long shot but right now, it is the only chance for peace in the Gulf, and a tremendous opportunity for UN diplomats to show their institution can work.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

One Choice for Brazil

From the Brazilian viewpoint, it was a marvelous idea. Half of Brazil's enormous debt to foreign banks, under this proposal, was to be discounted to its present market value — about 55 percent of the original loans — and converted in bonds. Other people called it a "nonstarter."

When Finance Minister Luiz Carlos Bresser Pereira brought this plan to Washington, Treasury Secretary James Baker said promptly and publicly that it was a "nonstarter."

Mr. Baker was trying to deliver a clear warning to Brazil. It is heading for serious economic trouble if it persists in debt management schemes that the rest of the world considers frivolous. In response to Mr. Baker, Brazil has now withdrawn the debt conversion plan and apparently has agreed to stick to more conventional arrangements. That is promising. A write-down of the Brazilian debt is the wrong way to go.

Brazil is not one of the world's hard-luck cases. Its industrial power is rising rapidly. Its economy has grown spectacularly over the past several years — too fast, the inflation rate suggests. It is running large trade surpluses. The reason the market value of the debt has fallen to 55 percent of its original value is not any fundamental weakness or incapacity of the Brazilian economy. It is simply that since February, Brazil has refused to pay interest on the loans. To reduce

them to current market value is to reward the debtor country for having deliberately eroded its own credit rating.

A foreign loan that is defaulted or written down is, in effect, foreign aid — involuntary, but genuine foreign aid all the same. The money would come out of banks' capital rather than from government budgets, but it is real money and the costs would be borne by the lending countries, including the United States. Brazil does not have the highest claim on the next billion dollars of American aid. Incomees in Brazil are more than twice as high as, for example, in the Philippines, which is also struggling along under a heavy load of debt.

Brazil's handling of its debts is complicated by the inexperience of its political leadership, working in a very recently restored democracy. But the decisions on debt come down to one essential choice: whether to stay in the international system of lending and payment or to cut the country off and live in isolation. If Brazil chooses to stay in, there will be plenty of room for negotiation on the terms. There is a lot of respect for Brazil in the United States. But Brazil cannot expect the rest of the world to accept multibillion-dollar write-offs of present loans while continuing to lend and trade normally. Secretary Baker gave Mr. Bresser Pereira good advice.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Bork: The Split Verdict

A committee of the American Bar Association dropped a bombshell this week. The panel, the Standing Committee on the Federal Judiciary, had been asked by the Justice Department to evaluate the professional qualifications of Supreme Court nominee Robert Bork, as it customarily does in the case of any federal judicial nominee. It is not surprising that a majority of the committee gave it its highest rating, "well qualified," to Judge Bork. But it is a surprise that five members of the 15-member panel did not join in this recommendation. While the ABA has not announced the vote, it has been reported widely that one lawyer was simply "not opposed," and four others found the nominee "not qualified."

The Bork nomination has been extremely controversial. But until this week the argument against putting Judge Bork on the Supreme Court conceded his judicial philosophy, not his legal ability. That ability was assumed. This is a man after all, who has been a partner in some major law firms, a law professor at Yale, the solicitor-general of the United States, and for six years, a judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals. One would have thought that somewhere along the way, his competence would have been challenged. Quite the opposite is the case. When he was nominated for the appeals court, this same bar association committee was unanimous in giving him his highest rating.

That designation, according to the ABA, is

reserved for those who "stand at the top of the legal profession in the community involved and have outstanding legal ability, wide experience and the highest reputation for integrity and temperament" as well as having "a reputation as an outstanding citizen [who has] made important community and professional contributions." What could have happened between that finding and the more recent one that convinced a substantial minority of the committee that the nominee is now not even minimally qualified?

The chairman of the committee, Judge Harold Tyler of New York, has an obligation to do much more than simply appear before the Judiciary Committee next week, announce the vote and discuss the majority finding. The decision of the dissenters must be accounted for as well. The ABA is never asked to make political judgments about a nominee. According to its own guidelines, the panel "is intended to weigh professional competence, not to assess the ideology of the prospective nominee." The clear implication of the negative vote therefore is that in the minds of those who cast them, Judge Bork is incompetent or flawed in personal integrity or judicial temperament. These are serious judgments on a man whose reputation in these areas has thus far been good. The specifics of the minority findings need to be made public, and the nominee should have a chance to reply. The ABA owes that to all.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

Talk of an Open Border

By alluding Thursday in Neumkirchen to the prospect of a normalization of the inter-German border, [Erich] Honecker suddenly gave his West German visit a new dimension. Should his words be written off to the emotions of a 75-year-old man, who after a 40-year absence, returns to the family home where his sister still lives? The most hardened man could not remain insensitive to such a reunion with the past.

But a leader as experienced as East Germany's is not prone to chance improvisation. The Neumkirchen town hall provided a podium from which his declaration would not appear overly solemn, while at the same time opening new perspectives, both encouraging and vague. Regardless, the allusion to the raising of the still-murderous Iron Curtain, the most striking

symbol of Europe's division, cannot fail to awaken hope in both the Germanys.

— *Le Monde* (Paris).

Arms: A Sudden Discordance

The direction of recent Soviet arguments [on arms control] implies either that Moscow suspects the United States is being devious to the point of total dishonesty, or that Moscow itself is beginning to doubt doubts about the grand scope of the agreement.

After the blitz of disarmament proposals by Mikhail Gorbachev at Reykjavik, why is it suddenly the Soviet side that is hedging its bets? Abolition of all the weapons is a concept of extreme simplicity, yet Viktor Karlov [the head of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's arms control department] says the problem is "much deeper than it looks." Why should that be suddenly so?

— *The Guardian* (London).

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A Crisis, Maybe, but No Replay of 1929

By J. Orstrom Moller

The writer is undersecretary for foreign economic relations in the Danish Foreign Ministry.

Debt that cannot be solved by private-sector bankruptcies — to the contrary. A wave of bankruptcies would depress GNP and thus increase, not decrease, the debt ratio.

Three elements that contributed to the post-1929 deflation will not work in the same way again. First,

raw material prices have fallen, not risen, during the economic upswing since 1983; it is very unlikely that they would fuel a new deflationary element. Second, wages have not yet tended to fall even when unemployment is rising, as we have seen for the past 15 years. Third, the public sector is now much more important than 60 years ago. It resists recessions — almost too well — from the economic cycle.

So, what will happen?

Surprisingly, inflation. Not hyperinflation, but a nice little inflation like the one in the 1970s.

When the bubble bursts, governments will step in to prevent a depression. They will be forced to do so: Automatic stabilizers built into national budgets will see that they do. Public debt is already burdensome, so the only financing

available will be the printing of money. And it will be used.

It has long been clear that the public debt will never be redeemed in real terms. It is simply impossible. A tax rise to that end would throw the economy into reverse; it would be political and economic suicide to raise taxes to finance a growing public deficit.

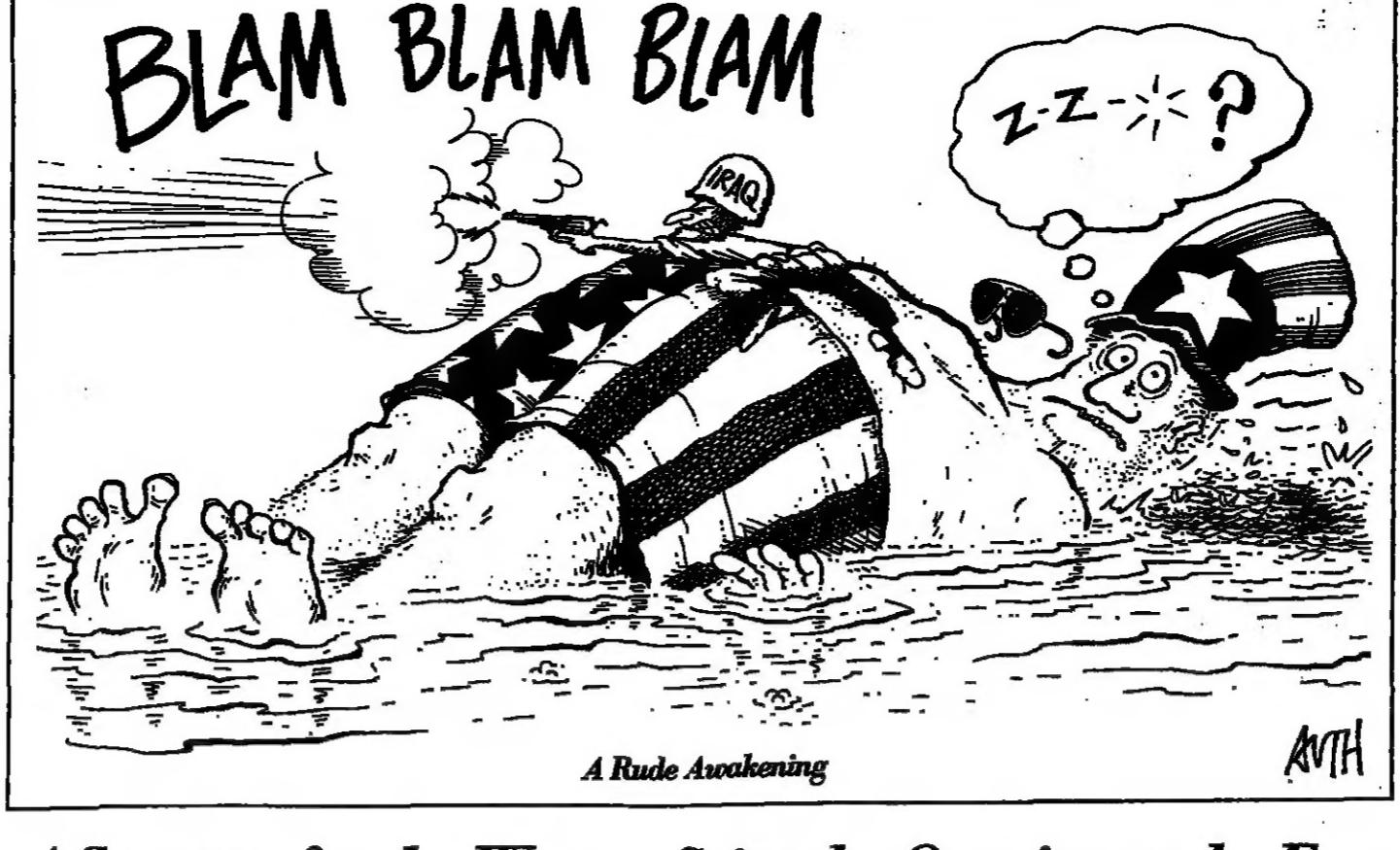
Compared with 1929, the roles of the public and private sectors would be interchanged. Apart from some immediate repercussions on production and employment, private industry would survive, probably quite well. Public sector debt would be drastically reduced in real terms by the inflationary wave.

After a few years the abatement of the now spectacular public debt would restore a more sound debt ratio. New expansion could begin.

Who would the losers be? Mainly the pension funds that have put their money and faith into government bonds. The big pension funds have accumulated unsustainable claims on future production. These claims will have to be cut down, and the sooner they are, the better.

It is all very simple. The next crash will ensure that the present generation does not accrue claims on future production that its own lack of savings has made irredeemable. International Herald Tribune.

OPINION



A Rude Awakening

Is It a Year Too Late For Bork?

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — The fight over the nomination of Judge Robert Bork to the Supreme Court is a political battle. That defines it, but does not demean it. Any realistic interpretation of the role of the Supreme Court in modern U.S. society must acknowledge its political character.

Even when Americans were more inclined to vote a straight party ticket, the court was often summoned to resolve disputes on which elected officials in the legislative and executive branches deadlocked. Now, in this era of ticket-splitting, when Congress and the president are from opposite parties for years at a time, the role of the court as resolver of political and institutional deadlocks has grown.

The court has been forced to accept this function in addition to its historic task of judging legislative enactments, executive actions and lower-court decisions against the standards set forth by the constitution.

In its role as political referee, the court has virtually forced the resignation of President Richard Nixon, curbed Congress's assertion of one-house veto authority over a range of executive decisions, and reshaped the conduct of presidential and congressional races by striking down parts of the campaign finance law.

It is not surprising, therefore, that presidential candidates promise to make certain kinds of court appointments. As Ronald Reagan did. Nor is it surprising that the political opposition often opposes those choices.

These inevitable political considerations are heightened by the fact that Judge Bork is not an ordinary appointee. He is a man of exceptional intellect and vigor, who for years has argued a view of the constitution and its application that is radical in its assumptions and critical of what has become the mainstream of judicial thinking in the past two generations.

To say that Judge Bork is unconventional in his views is not to say that he is unsuitable for the court; this difference cuts out for evaluation.

He could well tip the balance in a court that has had a multitude of 5-4 decisions. Senator Joseph Biden, Democrat of Delaware, who will preside at the Judiciary Committee hearings starting Tuesday, has learned a lesson in prejudging Judge Bork.

In a recent interview, Mr. Biden said: "I am not saying, as some of my colleagues do, that I can predict with certainty how Judge Bork would vote on the Supreme Court. And even if he does vote the way he has argued and written, I cannot say for certain what his impact would be. It is conceivable that Bork's arguments might cause another justice to move in the opposite, more moderate direction."

"But," he continued, "it is clear that Bork has fundamental doubts about significant, established principles of the law — civil rights, civil liberties, antitrust, freedom of speech and other questions. If he has been on the court for the past 30 years and his views had prevailed, this would be a very different country."

That is a fair assessment. It is also fair to say that the hypothetical nation of which Mr. Biden speaks would likely bear a close resemblance to the one Ronald Reagan has described in many campaign speeches. Few voters could have doubted that Mr. Reagan attached just as great importance to reversing "judicial activism" as to rolling back taxes and reducing federal interventions in private and business life. Nor was he shy about mentioning Supreme Court decisions he hoped to be reversed, including those on abortion, affirmative action and prayer in schools.

When Mr. Biden was asked if Reagan had the advantage going in with the nomination of Judge Bork, he is acknowledging a simple fact of political life about any appointment from the hand of a president who has won two landslide victories.

But in 1986, as Mr. Biden points out, when Mr. Reagan campaigned in states like North Carolina for Republican candidates, saying that a Democratic Senate might block his Supreme Court nominees, voters rejected the incumbent he was supporting.

Had Judge Bork been appointed in any year between 1981 and 1986, the political case for his confirmation would have been overwhelming. Now the politics are open to debate. The Bork appointment looks like a last-minute effort to cement into the judicial branch a philosophy that may be losing its voter appeal.

It should offend no one that the battle has this intensely political coloration. The pope's visit reminds us that even those who have a higher calling are chosen through a political mechanism. The Senate will be no holier than the College of Cardinals.

The Washington Post

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1912: Broadway's Lights

NEW YORK — [A report reprinted from U.S. edition of The New York Herald says:] Resplendent in its glories of incandescence last night [Sept. 2], Broadway was as different from the Broadway of 30 years ago as day is night. On Sept. 4, 1882, 30 years ago tomorrow, President Oscar Arias Sanchez of Costa Rica took his Nobel Peace Prize into Miami exile, America will ask who lost Central America. The answer will be that the Democrats thought up the idea first, but they never could have done it without Ronald Reagan.

Washington Post Writers Group

The Washington Post

1937: To Outlaw War

PARIS — [A reader writes:] War is madness, and he who thinks in terms of war is certainly a fit subject for the insane asylum. Can it be said that a nation that makes war is a civilized nation? Should not a nation be treated the same as offenders of the law and punished? Before the formation of the League of Nations, Sir Thomas Smith, in an address before the New York State Bar Association, at the Astor House, New York, said:

"There was no more reason why a nation should not be punished the same as a criminal." But that is as it may, whatever disputes or differences that may arise among nations can and should be amicably settled and not like wild animals who seek to kill. If the nations of the world hold steadfast to this rule, there will be peace on earth and good will to all men. Then war will be truly outlawed.

Angola Forces into UNITA Battle

By David B. Ottaway
Political Writer

ASHINGTON — Heavy fighting broke out in southeastern Angola, central government and rebels to retreat as much as 100 kilometers toward the Angolan border in the last month.

The fighting erupted as a result of a massive assault by Cuban-backed rebels on the town of Jambá, led by Jean-Bapt

Is It a Year Too Late For Bonaparte?

By David S. Brinkley

WASHINGTON — Heavy fighting broke out in southeastern Angola this week between U.S.-armed rebels and forces of the Soviet-backed Angolan central government. The fighting erupted as a U.S. State Department official was visiting Angola for talks on possible withdrawal of 37,000 Cuban troops stationed there.

Preliminary reports reaching the U.S. government indicate the Angolan government offensive had forced the rebels to retreat as much as 60 miles (100 kilometers) toward Mavinga, a town in the last major line of defense protecting the main rebel headquarters at Juba. The assault was said to involve six Cuban and Soviet-supported army brigades.

The Angolan Army force numbers 4,000 to 5,000 troops, at least 25 tanks and 350 armored vehicles and trucks. The rebels, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, led by Jonas Savimbi, have amassed a guerrilla force of nearly equal size to block it, according to UNITA and Pemex.

The fighting has taken on the aspect of a clash between two traditional armies rather than a guerrilla

Angola Forces Driving Into UNITA Base Area

By David B. Ottaway
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Heavy fighting broke out in southeastern Angola this week between U.S.-armed rebels and forces of the Soviet-backed Angolan central government. The fighting erupted as a U.S. State Department official was visiting Angola for talks on possible withdrawal of 37,000 Cuban troops stationed there.

Even when Americans inclined to vote a simple yes or no, the court was often forced to decide on which legal branches devolved the power of ticket-splitting, and the president's role in parties for years at a time. Institutional deadlock.

The court has been given this function in some historic task of judging executive agreements, executive decisions, and rules of several races, striking down presidential decisions.

It is not surprising that presidential candidates make certain kinds of comments, as Ronald Reagan did, surprising that the president often opposes them.

These inevitable political skirmishes are heightened by the fact that Judge Bork is not as energetic as his intellectual vigor, who argued a view of the constitutionality that is not necessarily shared by the mainstream of the campaign finance.

Judge Bork is not as energetic as his intellectual vigor, who argued a view of the constitutionality that is not necessarily shared by the mainstream of the campaign finance.

He could well up the heat count that has had a number of developments. Senator James J. Demint of Delaware was sole at the Judiciary Committee hearing starting Tuesday, his in previous hearings.

In a recent interview, he said: "I am not saying other colleagues do that I am certainly not. Judge Bork is on the Supreme Court table does vote the way he wants to write. I cannot say that his trip would be tragic if that is what he wants to do." He continued: "I think that Bork's arguments might be better suited to have another voice to have a larger, moderate decision."

"But," he continued, "that Bork has fundamental about significant constitutional principles in the law — and that is what I am concerned about. He is not a good fit for the Constitution."

During the meeting, Gome in eastern Zaire, Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire and Major General Juvenal Habyarimana of Rwanda expressed their support for Major Buoya. By naming him president of the Community of the Great Lakes, a regional cooperation body

la-style war, they said, and it appears to be one of the largest battles since the civil war began after Angola won its independence from Portugal in 1975.

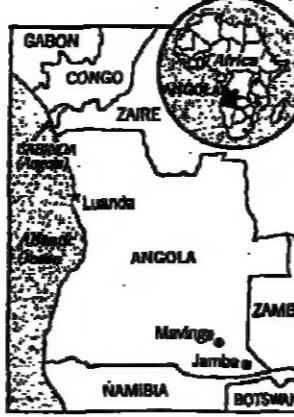
The United States earlier this summer sent UNITA wire-guided TOW anti-tank missiles and 105mm recoilless cannons, usually mounted on jeeps or trucks, in anticipation of an armor-led offensive by the Angolan Army.

The American weapons were part of a \$15 million covert aid program for UNITA this year that is being managed by the Central Intelligence Agency. The aid includes sophisticated Stinger anti-aircraft missiles.

U.S. intelligence officials who recently reviewed Mr. Savimbi's U.S.-military aid program concluded that he has sufficient arms to stage off a full-scale government offensive, sources say.

Mr. Savimbi's defenses at Mavinga, an old colonial town largely destroyed in earlier fighting, are reported to include World War I-style perimeter trenches. Loss of the town would be a severe blow to UNITA and endanger Juba, which lies about 200 miles to the southeast, UNITA spokesman says.

The new push by the Angolan Army to capture Mavinga apparently began just as Chester A.



Crocker, the assistant U.S. secretary of state, was visiting the Angolan capital of Luanda for talks on Tuesday and Wednesday.

In early August, the Angolan government, after consulting with Cuba, modified an offer to withdraw all Cuban troops from the southern part of Angola and send home 20,000 over three years. This action would be linked to free elections in South-West Africa, which is administered by South Africa.

The Angolans are now reported to have shortened the timetable to two years but are still insisting on the right to keep some Cuban troops in the capital and northern Angola.

The Reagan administration has previously said all Cuban troops must leave before it will establish diplomatic relations with the Marxist Luanda government.

The new push by the Angolan Army to capture Mavinga apparently began just as Chester A.

Self-Rule Unlikely in Vote in New Caledonia

Agence France-Presse

NOUMEA, New Caledonia — The referendum Sunday on self-determination for New Caledonia is expected to bring an overwhelming vote for the Pacific territory to remain part of France, according to analysts.

The result is considered nearly inevitable because pro-independence parties, which represent mainly the indigenous Melanesians, or Kanaks, have called for a boycott of the vote.

To prevent disorder, the French authorities have sent riot police reinforcements, raising the force to 600 in the territory, and have increased the number of gendarmes to 720.

But the leadership of the main pro-independence organization, the Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front, has called on its members to observe its policy of non-violence until after the referendum.

Occasional political violence in New Caledonia since 1984 has resulted in 20 deaths.

Nearly 80,000 registered voters will be entitled to participate in the referendum, casting yellow ballots for independence or blue ones for remaining a French territory.

Only three parties took part in the official political campaign, which ended Friday.

The conservative Rally for Caledonia in the Republic, headed by Jacques Lafleur, a businessman of French origin, and the extreme-right National Front both called for a vote in favor of the Pacific territory remaining French.

The Kanak Socialist Liberation Movement, a minor pro-independence party, participated in the campaign only to benefit from broadcasting time on the official radio. Like the other pro-independence parties, it called for a boycott of the referendum.

Jean-Marie Tjibaou, president of the Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front, called on both



Jean-Marie Tjibaou, president of the Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front, who has urged a boycott of the referendum on self-determination for New Caledonia.

Kanaks and non-Kanaks" to boycott the vote.

The front is an umbrella organization grouping most pro-independence Kanak parties.

The French minister for overseas territories, Bernard Pons, has said that the number of abstentions would have no political significance.

But most analysts agreed that an exceptionally high percentage of abstentions could be interpreted as an indication of support for the pro-independence Melanesian parties.

The Rally for Caledonia in the Republic dispute the front's claim that the Soviet Union was still not ready for an agreement but was interested in keeping alive expectations of a pullout.

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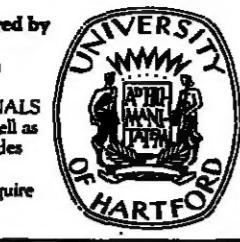
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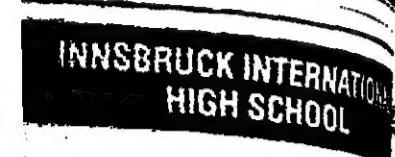
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ANTIQUES



LONDON — Marc Blondeau, director of Sotheby's France, has jumped ship. The man who stood unrivaled in the auction world for his combined connoisseurship in Impressionist and Modern Masters and understanding of market mechanics resigned from Sotheby's on July 31. He becomes one more in a lengthening list of key people who have recently depicted Sotheby's task force — from James Lally, president for North America, who left 18 months

SOUREN MELIKIAN

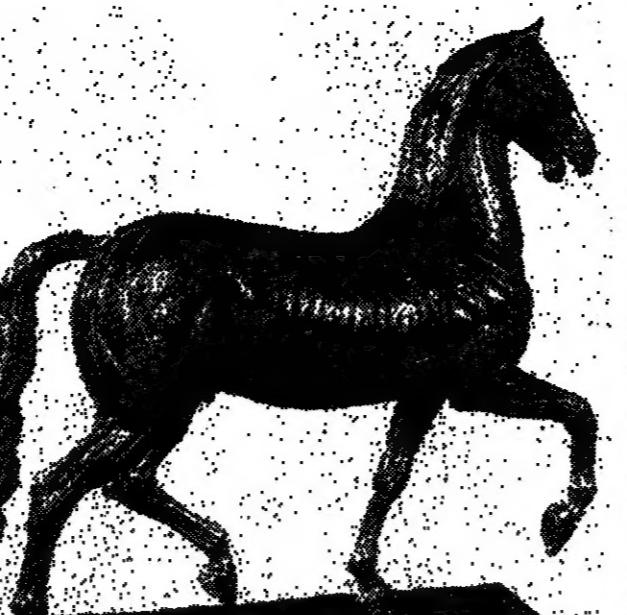
ago, to Eric Turquin, director of the Old Masters department, who resigned June 30.

But with Blondeau the firm has perhaps incurred its most severe loss. He is the man who ensured the company its dominant position in the Impressionist and Modern Master market in Western Europe and turned Monte Carlo into a sensational success as an auction site.

His career reads like a story of the market in film-script form. He was only 21 when he spent a few months learning about the business with the Paris dealer and expert Bernard Lorenceau. For the next two years he got a backstage view of the Paris auction world as a trainee with the group led by Maurice Remy. Having taken full measure of the absurdity of the French system, he jumped at the opportunity when David Nash, director of the Impressionist and Modern Master department at Sotheby's in New York offered him a position as "expert cataloguer."

A quick learner, Blondeau was soon attuned to New York and ready for the next opportunity. When Sotheby's decided to open an Impressionist and Modern Masters department in Los Angeles, he was the only one who volunteered to go. The discovery was a bit of a shock. As Blondeau described his first professional call:

"You are requested to come and have a look at a couple of Van Dongens in a sprawling Beverly Hills residence. A guy in a sweatshirt comes to the door barefoot,



The bronze horse sold in 1975 Monte Carlo auction.

greets you with a joke, turns to answer a phone call, which takes three hours and, coming back, inquires wonderingly why you have been waiting all this time. You tell him you want to sell his two Van Dongens. And? Well, he let me know."

The Los Angeles office was launched with a batch of 19th-century pictures on Feb. 28, 1972. There had been an earthquake in Pasadena and the widow of Victor Emmanuel Wenzel von Metternich wanted to sell her. Her husband had made a lot of money as an oil technician, converting some of the money into pictures of the Munich school and other academic paintings, including Alma-Tadema's "Spring," done in 1894. In those days pictures like this still stood halfway between art and humbug. Blondeau wrote the catalogue without telling London about the Alma-Tademas — they would have

wanted that one for Sotheby's Belgravia. His wild gamble came off.

The estimate of \$30,000-35,000 was crazy for a picture bought in 1957

for only \$2,500. But "Spring" whizzed to \$55,000, courtesy of the J. Paul Getty Museum, where the unwittingly hilarious piece now

old Blondeau was sent to Paris as the London Impressionist department's man on the spot. "Sotheby's S.A.R.L." was established in January 1974 and Impressionists trickled to London in growing numbers. That summer, Blondeau made his first significant move beyond Impressionist boundaries. His friend Joe Setton, the Art Nouveau collector and dealer, had suggested that there was only one way to beat the French auctioneers, who shielded themselves from direct competition through protectionist law — go to Monte Carlo, an independent principality. The Société des Bains de Mer had actually approached the French auctioneers' national body, offering to help in various ways should they be willing to hold auctions. The French auctioneers scornfully turned down the chance.

Sotheby's rushed in at the instigation of Blondeau, fully backed by Sotheby's chairman, Peter Wilson. In May 1975 they had their maiden auction with the collections of the Baron de Rothschild. That launched the new branch in the midst of suitable media attention. A wonderful bronze horse described by Sotheby's as a product of the Susini workshop in the late 16th or early 17th century, and by others as not earlier than the 18th century, went up to \$1.65 million francs.

The other coup paid off even better in terms of publicity. Paul Bianchini, a friend who ran a well-known New York gallery, told Blondeau that he should look around railway stations for memorabilia. He pointed out that things such as railway carriages fitted with glass panels by Lalique were not unheard of — witness the Orient Express and the Train Bleu on the Paris-Nice line. The great railway carriage sale took place on Oct. 8, 1977 — suitably followed by Art Deco. The King of Morocco bought two carriages. James B. Sherwood, the Sea Container magnate, another two, and a Swiss collector five.

Bursting with energy, bubbling with ideas, endowed with the rare gift of having no enemies while retaining a reputation of absolute straightforwardness, Blondeau seemed to have before him a prospect of indefinitely growing success at the head of Sotheby's France. He left for two reasons. One is what he describes as "the new Kremlin style." Sotheby's management decisions are made from above by financiers unfamiliar with the reality of market life. Committees, meetings, memos are taking on cancerous proportions. "When red tape takes precedence over expertise and business-getting, it is not worth it anymore."

The positive reason behind Blondeau's decision to leave is his conviction that the market has reached a new stage. In the Impressionist and Modern Master field, auction houses have drastically modified the way it works. They are now the driving force. Auctions have pushed prices to a level where dealers can no longer provide their service of yore, which was buying and reselling. Few have either the capital or the guts to take it, so they take pictures on consignment. To compete with auction houses, they try to create events — one-man shows, such as Daniel Malinig's Dali exhibition this year, which then induces their other colleagues or private clients to loan works.

The art gallery is becoming an office and the dealer an arbitrageur. This new situation creates a need for external referees to turn to and get advice on where, how and when to sell — London? New York? At auction? To a dealer?

In setting up an art consultancy at 11 Rue de Miromesnil as of Oct. 15, Blondeau believes he will be providing an answer to the problems of a growing number of buy-

ers. He can deal with the expertise — authentication and, more subtly, assessing the quality, the degree of desirability measured against current fashions in New York, London, Paris or Zurich. But not less importantly, he knows how to handle the nuts and bolts, down to the paperwork involved in officially exporting a work of art for sale from Paris to New York or New York to London.

If the need arises, he is even prepared to buy direct and resell, although he stresses that this will be a facility open to his constituents, and not his primary aim. With the international network of contacts at all levels the market from museums to private buyers, from top-rank dealers to modest runners, Blondeau is a formidable power to reckon with. He emphasizes that his two backers, the president of a major French firm and a famous French film producer, are not remotely connected with the art game — "the key to a truly independent judgment."

EW YORK — After providing a cushion during the past few years, the budget is tightened, with the federal deficit to \$15.7 billion in the government's fiscal year starting this month from \$21.2 billion the previous year.

Although the long-term effect of a

reduction in national savings and investment in the short run is a lower

rate of growth of the economy.

The outlook now is for the deficit to continue for the next few years if Congress fails to adopt a fiscal plan reasonably soon. That resolution is called for in tax legislation and increases in taxation that would reduce the Fed's

deficit to \$14.8 billion in the financial year ending in 1990.

Without those spending cuts and tax increases, the estimate of the Con-

gressional Budget Office is

\$16.3 billion, \$1.9 billion and

higher than the current year.

It would also be extremely difficult to reduce the deficit much lower than in the budget re-

view, much bigger tax increases or

more fiscal years.

Both the Republicans and Democ-

rats are seeking a deficit

of \$15.7 billion. The deficit is

now \$18.1 billion, \$1.9 billion and

higher than the current year.

The Democrats are seeking to put a

hold on the deficits. About half

would come from higher taxes and 20

percent in military spending reductions.

Current military spending re-

duces by \$2 billion, \$2 billion and

higher than the current year.

The Democrats are seeking to put a

hold on the deficits. About half

would make the cuts in military ap-

peal. Will the president escape from this

after tax? He may well veto any tax

bill to sustain his veto. And, if

so, he might also be able to sus-

tain the deficits next year by increasing the

federal deficit.

Meanwhile, the Democrats are seek-

ing to put a hold on the deficits.

It looks as though the budget

will be balanced by the end of the year.

The budget deficit will come down

from \$18.1 billion to \$16.3 billion.

The Democrats are seeking to put a

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The Democrats are seeking to put a

TRADE: U.S. Deficit Widens to Monthly Record in July

(Continued from Page 1)

The dollar also rose to 1.4975 Swiss francs from 1.4925 and imports were 6.038. The British pound eased to \$1.6435 from \$1.645.

"The first reaction was predictable," said Gopalan Nar, vice president in foreign exchange at Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc., noting that many market participants closed out short dollar positions by buying at 1.79 DM.

"But I think this is a lousy number," he added, "and we could have an after-shock, knocking the dollar down to at least the 1.79 level" next week.

But with the trade figures out of the way, the Treasury's 30-year bond rose 19/32 of a percentage

point to 93 25/32.

In London, the dollar closed at 1.7980 DM, from 1.8062 on Thursday. It was slightly higher at 142.50 yen, from 142.50.

The dollar also slipped to close at 1.4875 Swiss francs from 1.4925 and to 6.0445 French francs from 6.0425.

The British pound rose to \$1.6520 from \$1.6451.

In earlier European trading, the dollar was fixed roughly steady in Frankfurt at 1.8057 DM from 1.8053 on Thursday, and in Paris at 6.0435 from 6.0430. It closed lower in Zurich, though, at 1.4830 Swiss francs after 1.4930.

But in New York, the dollar rose to close at 1.8075 DM, from Thursday's 1.8048 DM, after recovering from about 1.79 IMMEDIATELY after the trade news. It also finished at 143.30 yen, up from 142.40, after initially dropping to 140.80.

Friday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ prices as of
3 p.m. New York time.
Via The Associated Press

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POSTCARD

*The Arrow as Public Art*By Richard F. Shepard
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — There is a certain street art in New York, art center of the Western world, that is brutally realist, pregnant with message, spurning the sloppy sentiment of amateur graffiti. It shows up as abstract or representational and even those who know what they like, don't like this art on sight. It is a municipal collection, a million pieces with 80,000 and more turned out every year in a shop that passes as atelier in Maspeth.

If you can't find yourself, in the way that novelists deal with, don't blame this art. It is direct and forceful, much more explicit than a Warhol soup can. It emphasizes the restraints of society that challenge the viewer's self-esteem as a liberalized individual. "No Parking," "No Standing," "Don't Even Think of Parking Here," "No Turns," "Dip," "Bump," "Dead End."

Distant generations of archaeologists will ponder the proliferation of large signs that dwell on the arrow motif: arrows that curve, straight arrows, double-ended arrows. Other illustrations betray a preoccupation with linear convergence in their preference for relationships between central heavy markings and more slender diverging ones. The sponsor of this town of art is New York City's transportation department, and its ambition is endless, to the point where some motorists complain that the totem-like stacking of signs on poles require pauses so long that you could get a ticket for stopping to read the small print that prohibits pausing.

Talk about guidelines to living in New York, and Elizabeth Theofan, the assistant commissioner of the bureau of traffic operations, talks signs and lights and markers. Signs are labels of city history and they bring out the best in visual art and the worst in terms of New Yorker ingenuity.

There were people who stole signs that restricted parking, particularly in lower Manhattan," she said. "But about three years ago, we changed the regulations so that if a sign was stolen, or missing, the area reverted to being a no-parking zone altogether, rather than just for the times the old sign stipulated."

Sal Vitale, the deputy director of signs and markings, led a brief field

trip through the shop in Maspeth and its stock of 7,000 different messages. The art room is reminiscent of a gallery, distinguished by collector's items such as the one-shot sign announcing the closing of the Brooklyn Bridge on its 100th birthday. Or the 36-inch diameter porcelain emblem of the Organization of American States that adorns what New Yorkers still call Sixth Avenue but is the Avenue of the Americas. The country-by-country signs are one-of-a-kinds with ornate designs and they have been swinging in the wind for decades, thus threatened with an erosion the sign people are countering with a new system of fastenings. Or the Hebrew or Chinese limited editions of "Don't Even Think of Parking Here," the first as a traffic souvenir of New York to Tel Aviv, the other as a Chinatown decoration.

Alternate-parkings and other signs are made by silk-screen process, just like T-shirts, to visitate's simile. Street-name signs, fashioned by a tape-and-bake process, are white on green, not the most aesthetic but the most lucrative in that, by conforming to federal standards, they can be made with money from Washington.

TO DAY'S signs come in 24-, 30- or 36-inch sizes, depending on the name.

"Adam Clayton Powell Boulevard, that's 36 inches and you can't get much longer than that," said Vitale. "Otherwise the sign would be so long that you'd get a camouflaged effect and it would hang down."

Just like others involved in spelling the sign people have their quota of "typos." Their types are in large print, for the world to see. One that Vitale confesses to is a misspelling of a large sign in Queens, in which the "o" was dropped from Northern Boulevard.

Don Tasso, the stockman who has charge of warehousing and filling the 35,000 signs on tap, said that No. 740 (No Parking at Any Time) is the most popular. He spends the day assorting signs, but the mind shuns them out.

The other day, I was driving in New Jersey and a cop stopped me and asked if I knew what the speed limit was," Tasso said. "I told him I was sorry, but I didn't look at the

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